

GAIN UPON GAIN.

Ohio Republicans Outdo McKinley's Majorities in Places.

Congressman Caldwell Elected Mayor of Cincinnati

BY 6,000 PLURALITY.

Reports From Other Towns in the State.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 3.—Returns from Ohio municipal elections show Republican gains in many instances over McKinley's last vote, notably in smaller places. At Columbus, last April the Democratic mayor was re-elected by 200. The Republicans elected Bigger, Republican, police judge by over 3,000 and two-thirds of the councilmen.

Youngstown elects Miller, Republican, by 2,000; normal Republican plurality 200. Governor McKinley took part in person at Canton, where the Republicans elected their ticket over the Democratic incumbent by 500, necessitating a change of over 1,000, the city being Democratic by 600. The Republicans elect everything at Alliance by pluralities averaging over 700.

At Massillon Corey's candidate was defeated. At Dayton the Democrats elected their ticket, and a mixed ticket elected by over 300 on an issue for less restriction. The Republicans carried everything at Lima, Hamilton, Wapakonetta and other places for the first time. Lima is the home of Senator Brier, and Hamilton of Governor Campbell, both being Democratic strongholds, and Wapakonetta, the strongest Democratic place in the state, elects J. G. Wisener, Republican, mayor by 151, and two Republican councilmen. The Republicans never before had a councilman at Wapakonetta.

The Commercial Gazette's special shows the following results: Hamilton, normal Democratic majority, 1,400; Republicans elect Henry Lotz city commissioner by 1,100 majority. All minor ward offices were carried by Republicans except those of First ward. Wooster, Ohio, Republicans made nearly a clean sweep. Usually Democratic Piqua, Ohio, Democrats elect only one officer, and he is a councilman. Denison—Republican clean sweep. Circleville—A clean Republican landslide. London, O.—For the first time in ten years the Republicans elected a mayor. He is William A. Neill, plurality is 195. Waverly, O.—The Republicans elected Charles Peters, mayor. This is the first Republican mayor elected here. Washington court house—U. C. Creymer, Independent Republican, elected by 300 plurality over the regular Republican, and the Populists carried all minor offices. Fostoria—Republicans sweep everything except one ward office.

RESULT IN CINCINNATI

John A. Caldwell is Elected Mayor, Plurality About 6,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 3.—The count of the election from the 196 Cincinnati precincts was complete at 10 o'clock. The whole number of votes polled was 58,290 out of a registration of 71,000. Five tickets were in the field, the head of the ticket, the candidates for mayor received votes as follows: Hon. John A. Caldwell, Republican, 26,664; Theodore Horstman, citizens', 19,912; Isaac J. Miller, Democrat, 11,714; Caldwell's plurality, 6,750. There were 290 votes cast for the People's party candidate and about 75 for the Prohibition ticket. No count has been made of subordinate officers, but every Republican is elected.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 3.—Official returns from about one-half the city show that the Republicans have won by pluralities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000. In the presidential election of 1892 the city went Democratic by about 4,000 and last spring the Democratic candidate for mayor had nearly 1,500 plurality.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 3.—The entire Republican ticket was elected here. The Republicans have thirteen of the eighteen councilmen, and seven of the nine aldermen.

Mrs. Austin Defeated.

PLEASANTON, Kan., April 3.—The city election held here yesterday was the most exciting for many years, and resulted in the election of the straight Republican ticket by two to one. The interest centered on the election of Mayor Thomas J. Blakey, who was the Republican candidate, and Mrs. Annie Austin, who was elected in January for a short term, was a candidate on the Citizen's ticket for reelection. Mr. Blakey received 233 votes and Mrs. Austin 140. J. H. O'Brien headed the Democratic ticket and received 28 votes.

Elected All Women.

SPRING HILL, Kan., April 3.—At the city election here yesterday women were elected to fill all the municipal offices, including mayor, councilmen and police judges.

Kansas Bank Closed.

MOUND CITY, Kan., April 3.—The Mound City bank, at this place, failed to open for business yesterday morning, and a notice on the door stated that the institution was in the hands of State Bank Commissioner Breidenbach. This was the oldest bank in the city.

Coal Miners in Arkansas Strike.

OZARK, Ark., April 3.—Three hundred miners at the Coal Hill and Denning coal mines of the Western Coal and Mining company struck against a ten per cent per ton reduction. The strike may be settled in a few days and may result in the closing of the mines for an indefinite period.

KILLED BY INDIANS.

Two White Men and Five Indians Dead in the Cheyenne Country.

EL RENO, I. T., April 3.—Information was brought to this city last evening of a desperate fight between Indians and white settlers in the Cheyenne country west of here, in which two white men and five Indians were killed. The trouble originated over white men grazing cattle on Indian lands contrary to the wishes of the red men. From time to time since the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country was thrown open to settlement nearly two years ago, dissensions have arisen from this cause, but never before have the results been fatal.

Word was soon brought to the agency at Darlington and to Fort Reno and the troops were immediately placed under marching orders.

QUIET REIGNS.

Worst Is Believed to Be Over in South Carolina—Troops Dismissed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3.—There is no war-like aspect about the capital and everything is peace. The guards at the executive mansion have been withdrawn, all the local militia are giving up their guns and Governor Tillman himself says: "The worst is over and order now reigns." The telegraph censorship has not been discontinued, but the governor himself passes upon all telegrams, rejecting some and changing others. The sensation of the day here was the election of the Newberry Rifles to remain stationed at the telegraph office to supervise the telegrams, and their notice to the governor of their resignation.

CUTTING MINERS' WAGES.

Twenty Per Cent Reduction in Mines in Indian Territory.

LEHIGH, I. T., April 3.—The twenty per cent reduction in wages of the coal miners in the Indian Territory went into effect yesterday, and although no strike has yet been ordered, none of the miners of this place and Coalgate went to work. At a mass meeting of the coal miners it was decided to suspend work for ten days. During that time they expect to obtain the sentiment of the different mining camps in the territory, and if a strike is ordered it will be general over the territory with the exception, probably, of Hartshorn, the miners there having accepted the reduction and continued to work.

STILL NO QUORUM.

An Endless Attempt to Break the Filibuster Against the O'Neill-Joy Case.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—For five hours yesterday roll call followed roll call in an endless attempt to bring the Republican filibuster against the O'Neill-Joy contested election case to a close, but at no time were the Democrats able to muster a quorum and the fight was finally abandoned for the day.

Yesterday 170 was the high water mark touched by the Democrats on any roll call. This is nine short of a quorum. About ten Democrats are voting on every roll call against O'Neill and three from his own state.

McKane's Last Resort.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The clerk of the United States circuit court, at New York, has forwarded to the supreme court the papers in the case of the appeal of John Y. McKane, of New York, from the decision of Judge Lacombe, denying him a writ of habeas corpus. McKane is now in Sing Sing for a violation of the election laws. It is said by an official of the court there is hardly any probability the case will be heard this term.

Burned to a Crisp.

WICHITA, Kan., April 3.—Mrs. Lucy Drake was burned fatally last night in a curious way. Early in the evening she had been cleaning a dress with gasoline and later put it on and went out. On her return she was lighting a lamp when the flames from the match communicated with her clothes, and before help could reach her she was burned to a crisp.

NEWS NOTES.

The steamboat Sunbeam was burned at New Orleans.

It is probable that the Breckinridge-Pollard trial will continue for two weeks.

Reports from Western Kansas say the wheat crop there is badly in need of rain.

Rev. James Asbell of Lexington, Ky., has fled from that place as a result of a story told by a little girl, who charges that he attempted improprieties with her.

A student at Blount County, Ala., college shot himself fatally while holding his pistol in his mouth and showing some ladies how far he could pull the trigger back.

Governor Jones of Alabama will not reply to Capt. N. Kolb's letter, but has expressed himself in an interview. Their friends profess to fear serious consequences.

"The most important business of my life is love" is the inscription on the grave of one of Colonel Breckinridge's dead wives, both of whom repose in a cemetery at Lexington, Ky.

It is possible that the next governor of New York will be a native Missourian. Congressman John C. Hendrix, now of Brooklyn, is the man likely to fall heir to the gubernatorial mantle.

John C. Anderson, formerly of Kansas, has brought suit against the parents of his octogenarian wife, lately deceased, at Norwich, Conn., to recover his child, whom the parents claim the right to retain.

In a new book that tells of the colors of the soul in various stages of evolution, the important information is given that blue indicates the highest attainments in perfection.

Iron works at Troy, N. Y., have made for a Havana sugar mill an iron valve weighing 6,500 pounds. The firm claim it to be the largest valve ever constructed.

LOST HIS TEMPER.

The Smiling Colonel Becomes Confused by Questions.

And Forgets Entirely His Usual Sweet Suavity.

HIS MEANNESS TOLD.

He Makes No Excuse for His Conduct.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Great expectations have been focused upon the cross examination of Colonel W. P. C. Breckinridge by ex-Congressman Jere M. Wilson, particularly here in Washington, where the abilities of both men are appreciated. The expectations began to be realized after the noon recess yesterday, when the colonel was delivered over into the hands of his opponents.

The first time the defendant has shown marked embarrassment during the trial, was when an envelope was handed him with the request that he read the direction and the contents, which he did reluctantly, because it was an invitation sent to Miss Pollard in February, 1893, requesting the honor of her presence at a reception to be given in honor of Hon. W. P. C. Breckinridge, at the Norwood institute, and the Norwood institute is the most exclusive and fashionable seminary for young ladies in Washington, patronized by the first families of Virginia and the South.

An embarrassing presumption which Judge Wilson clung to throughout was that the same standard of morality should be demanded from men as from women. Finally at the close of the day, having secured the statement that he had written no letters to Madeline Pollard in 1886, Mr. Wilson sprung something very much like a trap by dropping into a line of questioning which indicates that he has in reserve testimony to show that the member from Kentucky dictated underground letters through a typewriter at the capitol. Then for the first time the defendant seemed to lose his temper, and made most strenuous denials. The typewriter, whose testimony is next in order, is a Miss Louise Lowell, now a clerk in the treasury department.

JUDGE WILSON OPENS SHARPLY.

"Take the witness," said Mr. Butterworth at the beginning of the afternoon session, and Mr. Wilson reminding Colonel Breckinridge of his early educational advantages, asked him what preparatory schools he had attended and then drew from him that he had had unusual educational and social advantages.

"Were your friends not obliged to raise money to help you out of trouble?" was asked.

"I became greatly involved in trying to save some friends from bankruptcy, but did not have trouble with clients."

"Your friends were not obliged to return money you had appropriated?" "They were not."

In relating his connection with educational institutions Colonel Breckinridge said that he had been a lecturer for several years, had been nominally a trustee of Sayre institute, the female seminary attended by the plaintiff. The examination continued as follows:

Your father was a minister of the gospel and president of a college—of what denomination?"

The Presbyterian.

Are you a member of that church? I am in the sense that I am borne on its rolls. I became a member in 1859 and have never withdrawn.

You have taken an interest in the church?

In the sense of contributing so far as my means would allow and giving legal advice when it was wanted. I have no recollection of ever addressing a Presbyterian or synod. I was never an officer of the church. In 1888, at the centennial meeting in Philadelphia I addressed the meeting on Calvinism and religious freedom.

Have you taken an active interest in Sunday school work?

I have never been a teacher since I left the Confederate army. It depends on what you mean by an active interest.

Have you lectured before young ladies' seminaries?

Oh, I have addressed schools, lectured and delivered diplomas at times.

LONG A GOSB HOUSE VISITOR.

Thereupon Mr. Wilson handed up to the colonel and requested him to read an invitation sent to Miss Pollard in February, 1893, requesting the pleasure of her company at a "reception to the Hon. W. P. C. Breckinridge at the Norwood institute."

By questions concerning the colonel's residence in Lexington in 1884 Mr. Wilson elicited the information that his home was on the same street with the house of Sarah Goss, four blocks away. Then the examination went on.

How long had you known Sarah Goss?

Oh, I can't tell perhaps twenty years.

Did you ever know the character of her house?

I did.

Had you ever been there before you went with the plaintiff?

Yes.

Then I understand that before you met the plaintiff you had for years known Sarah Goss; known the character of the house, known the location of the house and had been there before you went there with the plaintiff?

Each of these statements is true.

By further questioning Mr. Wilson elicited the information that the colonel last June had delivered a speech to a woman's society in Nashville and had been presented with a basket of flowers. He denied that he had said he had no wife to present the basket in his response and was anxious to explain what he had said, but Mr. Wilson would not permit.

"Are you a member of the Masonic

fraternity?"

"I am."

"You knew Miss Pollard's father was a Mason?"

"I did not. I knew that he was an Odd Fellow."

"Are there any obligations to the widow or daughters of members growing out of membership in those orders?"

Phil Thompson objected to this question and was sustained.

After Colonel Breckinridge had admitted he was in good social relations with his first wife with Miss Pollard, and had no throat trouble or chills, as Mr. Wilson asked, he was asked whether it was not a rather unusual proceeding to select a closed carriage for a drive on a hot summer evening, to which the colonel replied, "I don't think it was," and the audience laughed.

Of the conversation on the ride he could only remember that Miss Pollard did most of the talking.

"Did you give her any friendly advice on that occasion?"

"You were a man of 47 and she a girl of 17 to 21?"

"That was all true, and much more. No man in America had less excuse for such action than I, with the domestic surroundings I then had. I have attempted to make no excuse for it; it just happened so."

"And the fact that she was a young girl in school made it all the worse?"

"You cannot frame words too strong to characterize it. I have not attempted to justify it or even defend it, and all the hell I have suffered since then, I have deserved."

Describing the interview on the train, the colonel said: "I suggested to her that if she stayed over in Lexington would not she meet me, and asked if there was any place she could go. She said she could go to Sarah Goss," and with some surprise I asked "What do you know about Sarah Goss?" She said Mr. Rhodes had once tried to get her to go there with him, and she had gone as far as the gate, but refused to go in.

"You knew places in Lexington where people could go?"

"Lexington was a place of 20,000 inhabitants. There were such places. But I would not put such a girl as I supposed the plaintiff to be in the power of such a woman as I supposed Sarah Goss to be. Miss Pollard had known the way to the house," the colonel continued, and then in response to questions as to his going home to dinner and returning to the house, he responded continuously: "I did, I did," with bowed head.

"Did you have a sister in Lexington by the name of Louise?" asked Mr. Wilson.

After Mr. Breckinridge had declared he had not corresponded with Miss Pollard in 1886.

"I never had a sister by the name of Louise," was the reply.

"Do you know a woman in Washington by the name of Louise Lowell?"

PUZZLING THE DEFENDANT.

Colonel Breckinridge looked puzzled and declared he knew no such person. Then to Mr. Wilson's inquiry whether he remembered a typewriter whose machine was in the corridor of the Capitol between the rooms of the house committee on postoffices and the committee on printing, he said there had always been a typewriter and stenographer there, but he could not remember her name. "If she was produced I might recognize her."

"You have said you wrote no letters to her in 1886?" continued Mr. Wilson.

"Now did you not take to that lady in February of 1886 a manuscript letter beginning, 'My Dear Sister Louise,' and ask her to render it into typewriting?"

"I decline to answer that unless you show me the paper you are asking the questions from. I have given you notice to produce all the letters you have from me and you have said you had none." The colonel was for the first time getting somewhat excited.

"It will be remembered he had denied the statement of Miss Pollard that he had addressed letters to her under the name of Louise Wilson. His attorneys, Major Butterworth and Colonel Phil Thompson, backed him up in his refusal, but Judge Bradley decided the question was a fair one."

"If you can recollect the name of a woman named Louise Lowell, I can not remember having sent any letter to her," was the reply.

"Let me see the letter," persisted Colonel Breckinridge.

"That will come out in due time," remarked Mr. Wilson, coolly. "Now, to refresh your memory, did you not in that communication refer to the disparity of ages between yourself and your dear sister Louise?"

More protests that the letter should be produced, to which Mr. Wilson said: "For the time being, yourself and your attorneys, I will say that the manuscript was returned to you."

"Well, now you need not make such statement, for I don't care anything about it either way," interposed Colonel Breckinridge, visibly nettled.

"And to further refresh your memory," continued Mr. Wilson, "did you not say how anxious you were to get back and meet your dear sister once more?"

"I have not the faintest recollection of any such letter and I don't care to discuss it," replied the defendant.

"If you wish to bring the Lowell woman here, if there is such a person, and let me see whether I have ever known her, or her testimony is a fabrication like that of Sarah Goss, I can tell you."

"That will be something for the jury to pass upon," remarked Judge Bradley, and then asked him if he had not, after two or three months of this correspondence, cautioned his dear sister Louise not to leave the letters around, as curious persons might search bureau drawers."

"I never under any circumstances wrote any such letter," replied the colonel, and then he tapped the witness box sharply as he asserted: "If any such letter is in existence it is a forgery, and if notes of any such they are a forgery."

"I will ask you whether you did not bring to me in the spring of 1886 a package of a dozen envelopes, somewhat yellowed by age and of different dates, and have her address them to Miss Madeline Pollard, 7 Upper street, Lexington, Ky."

Colonel Breckinridge was very nervous at this denial. "I never, under any circumstances, had any such envelopes addressed, and I do not care who the woman is who says so," he asserted positively. Court then adjourned.

J. K. JONES,

President.

A. B. WHITING,

Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

E. H. BOWMAN,

Secretary.

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DOWN A STEEP GRADE.

San Francisco Cable Breaks Loose and Runs Down a Slope.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—A Sacramento street cable car with a dozen passengers on board dashed down one of the steepest grades in the city last evening and telescoped another car standing on a crossing. No one was killed, but all the passengers were more or less injured. The list of injured is as follows: Luke Morgan, letter carrier, feet mashed and body bruised.

Detective Robert Hogan, tendons of right leg strained and body bruised.

Miss Plunkett, slightly injured about face and arms.

Gripman O'Brien, badly cut above knee.

L. A. Dewing, cut about head and face and badly bruised.

A fire was in progress on Dupont street and a cable car was blocked by fire hose at the corner of Dupont and Sacramento streets. Another car coming down the hill behind the first car broke away from the gripman and dashed down at lightning speed. The two cars collided with terrific force, both being badly wrecked. The passengers were thrown in all directions and that no one was killed is considered marvelous.

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FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Over 9,000,000 Bg. of Seed Were Sent Out Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The annual distribution of seeds by the agricultural department has been practically completed though the quotas of several congressmen still remain subject to their order. The work was commenced last autumn and about nine million small paper bags of seed have been distributed during the season.

Two-thirds of these formed the quota of congress, the remainder being sent out at the discretion of the department. The amount distributed is 30 per cent greater than last year and each congressman received 8,000 more bags of seed than in any previous year. An average of 100 two bushel bags was sent out daily. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was \$185,400.

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